CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1832. [NO. 779.

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By Edward J. Hale,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

ICE.

ON and after Monday next, ICE will be for sale at the Subscriber's Store, every day except Sunday, at the following prices.

To families taking a certain quantity every day 4 cents per lb.

To persons taking it occasionally 6¼ cents.

Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c., furnished at rates varying according to the quantity taken. Arrangements will be made to furnish regular customers with a supply for Sunday on Saturday night.

DAVID SHAW.

May 1, 1832.

For Sale.

ONE half of the Steam Boat Henrietta, together with the Lighter's Clarendon, Only Son, Messenger and Spider. For terms, apply to

S. F. NELSON.

April 30, 1832. 78-3w.

Notice.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, will be holden in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday the 1st day of June next.

NATHAN MENDENHALL, *Pres't.*

April 28th. 1832. 78tm.

Notice.

MR. JOHN CRUSOE, having resigned the Agency of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, the public are hereby notified, that Mr. G. W. Hutton is appointed Agent to manage the affairs of said Company.

BENJ. RUSH,
by his Attorney, J. CRUSOE,
SAM. F. NELSON,
Proprietors.

May 1st, 1822.

Summer Arrangement.

Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.

The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COLUMBUS, Capt. *Turner*, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk*, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,

Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.

JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*

March 26. 78-6m.

Nash's Lottery Office.

DRAWING of Wellsburg Lottery, No. 3, viz.
36 21 57 53 4 46 25 41 15.

MAGNIFICENT RESULT.

Comb No. 21 36 57 the splendid Capital Prize of 10,000 Dollars, was sold at Nash's Office to a Young Man of Petersburg, where it is expected there will be many more Capital Prizes disposed of.

Splendid Lottery soon to be drawn.

VIRGINIA DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 6.

Draws at Richmond, on Friday, 11th of May.—66 Number Lottery, 10 drawn.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	20,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	10,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	5,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	3,000	DOLLARS,
100	of	1,000	DOLLARS,
16	of	500	DOLLARS,
56	of	100	DOLLARS,
56	of	80	DOLLARS,
112	of	50	DOLLARS,
112	of	40	DOLLARS,

Besides many of $30, $20, $10, &c. making in all, prizes to the enormous sum of $366,080 Dollars.

Whole Tickets $10. *Shares in proportion,*

For sale at the Exchange and Lottery Office of

Paul Nash,

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

Where all orders (post paid) on this or other popular Lotteries, will meet prompt attention. Address as above.

May 1.....78-3t.

Notice.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for a Note given by me to Enoch Robbins, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, payable the 20th of April, 1832, as the Note is a fraud, and I am determined not to pay the same.

LEWIS THOMPSON,
JORDAN THOMPSON.

Robeson County, April 17, 1832. 77-3t.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE Hon. WILLIAM GASTON will deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies at Chapel Hill, on Wednesday the 20th of June next (the day immediately preceding commencement day.) A comment on the competency of that gentleman to discharge the duty assigned him is deemed unnecessary—But it is hoped, from the pre-eminent station which he occupies as a jurist, a politician, a scholar and an orator, that the attention of the public, and especially the Alumni of this University, will be sufficiently attracted to ensure a respectable concourse of visiters on that occasion.

Published by order of the
PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

May 17, 1832.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the *same quality* can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinetts,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3 4 7-8 4 4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3 4 7-8 4 4 & 5 4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [article.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new and beautiful
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hoes
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Busks,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicans,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horseskin and Silk Gloves,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.

Fayetteville, April 3. 74tf.

N. E. Rum, &c.

Just received per Steam Boat Henrietta,

14 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
5 bbls. Malaga Wine,
A few dozen Palmetto Brooms,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 15.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber having recently located in the town of Fayetteville, offers for sale, on the north side of Person street, seven doors east of the Market Square, a fresh Stock of

Dry Goods,

Comprising a general assortment of every thing that is new and fashionable.

J. R. McCORMAC.

April 17, 1832. 76tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

INFORM their regular and other customers as well as the public in general, that their spring supply

OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Has arrived. Among their assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable;—all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

April 17, 1832. 76tf.

New Firm.

DRAKE & ATKINS.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves in the Mercantile Line, will transact business in future, under the Firm which appears at the head of this article. They have taken a stand for the present, in the Brick Row, south side of Exchange Square, and nearly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where they have on hand a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold on terms to suit the exigency of the times, either for cash or country produce.—Also,

One Patent Balance, complete.

EUGENE B. DRAKE,
GEORGE B. ATKINS.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1832. 76 4w.

N B.—All persons indebted to either of the Subscribers, for articles purchased previous to this date, are earnestly solicited to settle the same immediately.

E. B. D.
G B. A

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A Temperance Meeting of the North Carolina State Temperance will be held on the 9th May in Fayetteville. Representatives and reports from Auxiliary Societies are earnestly requested

T. P HUNT,
Cor. Sec. N C T S

Valuable Lots to Lease.

THE Subscriber is authorized to Lease, on terms both accommodating as to time and reasonable as to price, that valuable Lot, 50 feet front on Hay street, formerly in the occupancy of Dr. Hiram Robinson and Mr. A Graham. Also, the Lot corner of Green and Old streets, about 50 feet on Green street, late in the occupancy of Messrs. Jas. H. Hooper and John Selph. Apply to

JOSEPH BAKER,
Agent for Mrs M. R. Anderson.

April 9, 1832. 75 6w.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN RAIL ROAD.

The Commissioners appointed by the act of the Legislature, incorporating the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company, to receive subscriptions at Wilmington to the Stock of said Company, preparatory to opening books, addressed the following Circular to various citizens in the Western section of the State, soliciting such information as they were capable of imparting.

[We omit the Circular, having inserted it in the Observer of the 21st of February last.]

From the replies to this Circular, the Commissioners have derived much important information, confirming their original views; and conclusive, as to the practicability and usefulness of the contemplated work. And in submitting the present report, they feel much pleasure in being able to congratulate the public on the remarkable accordance of opinion which exists in relation to this subject. All intelligent men unite in the conviction, that some plan must be immediately adopted, and energetically pursued, in order to rescue the State from the ruin that impends. Nor can they conceive of any measure better calculated to arrest our downward progress, than the construction of the proposed road. The few physical impediments that oppose success can be easily surmounted. From reference to authentic sources, it has been ascertained that the cost of this Rail Road would be less, than that of any similar undertaking now in progress, or planned over an equal extent of country. Materials are both convenient and abundant: provisions and labour can be obtained on moderate terms,—nor can there exist a doubt in the mind of any well informed man, that the resources of the country are fully adequate to support the route and pay the stockholder an ample recompense for investment and enterprise. With circumstances then, so propitious, not only for the commencement but final consummation of an object of such vital importance to our State, it surely becomes all to come forward as its most strenuous advocates, and to afford such aid as their circumstances may permit.

In presenting the information digested in the following report, it is particularly observed that all the estimates are based on minimum calculations, except the estimate of the probable expense of the work, which is taken from the actual cost of the Charleston Rail Road. If the Rail Road should be constructed as designated in the act of incorporation—to connect Wilmington with some point on the Catawba river, above Beatty's Ford, at the foot of the mountains, passing through Fayetteville and through, or as near to Salisbury as practicable, *twenty* important Counties, fertile as to soil, favoured as to climate, with a variety of valuable staples, and an efficient population, will be more or less interested in the work; and the majority of them deeply. All the Counties on the Cape Fear between Wilmington and Fayetteville will be benefitted, inasmuch as a far better market for naval stores will be created—the demand for timber will be increased—the labour of hands and teams will be rendered more profitable, and a large amount of funds diffused in the neighbourhood.

Between Fayetteville and the Yadkin, the counties of Richmond, Montgomery, Cumberland, Moore, Chatham, Randolph, Davidson and Guilford, will be benefitted by the road. By the navigation of the Yadkin above the Narrows, which may be opened at a comparatively small expense, the counties of Surry, Wilkes and Stokes will be interested. Between the Yadkin and Catawba rivers, the counties of Cabarrus, Rowan, Iredell and Mecklenburg will be interested. Beyond the Catawba, Burke, Lincoln and Rutherford; also the counties beyond the mountains, Buncombe, Ashe, Macon and Haywood, together with three rich counties of East Tennessee, from all of which the best outlet and that which is most used, is through the Blue Ridge to Morganton, immediately in the neighbourhood of the point where the Rail Road will terminate. And if the contemplated Turnpike from the eastern part of Kentucky through the western part of Virginia and East Tennessee should be made, of course all the produce conveyed along that road will intersect the Rail Road, greatly extend its operations and increase the profits. Moreover, by lateral branches and a farther opening of the navigation of the water courses, which may be done at a moderate expense, a much larger extent of country might be embraced.

Fayetteville is the principal market of the counties on the east side of the Yadkin, and of some parts of Iredell and Rowan. The citizens of Anson transact all their business in Cheraw; and those of Robeson chiefly in Georgetown. Lateral branches might divert the trade of both counties to a considerable extent.

Between the Yadkin and Catawba, Cabarrus, Iredell, Mecklenburg and the southern part of Rowan, trade to Cheraw, Camden and Columbia, in South Carolina. Lincoln, Burke, Rutherford, Ashe, Wilkes, Macon and Haywood trade to Camden, Columbia and Augusta, in the State of Georgia.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain precisely, the relative value and tonnage of the imports and exports of these counties. In both respects, the exports certainly far exceed the imports. In 1830–'31, the relation of imports to exports in several of the Southern States was as follows, as appears from Congressional records:

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*In favor of Exports.*
North Carolina,	$300,000	$400,000	4 to 3
South Carolina,	1,054,619	7,627,031	7 to 1
Georgia,	282,436	5,336,000	18 to 1
Alabama,	144,823	1,822,000	12 to 1
Virginia,	405,739	4,791,644	11 to 1
Louisiana,	7,599,000	15,488,692	2 to 1

From this statement, it may be inferred that the balance is decidedly in favor of the *Exports*. It would be difficult to ascertain the precise average relation, as the trade of each State is far from being distinct; and in some instances, as in Louisiana and Georgia, it is much complicated with other States. There is also more or less indirect trade, of which no record is kept and which does not maintain a regular ratio.

All commercial men are aware that it is a favorable circumstance, when the balance of trade is in favor of the exports of a State—an advantage which would be increased by the Rail Road, as there would be a certain and great increase of trade, while the relation of imports to exports would probably remain the same.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen, that there is a remarkable contrast between the foreign trade of North Carolina, and the same trade in the other southern States:—the political economist will readily perceive the loss which the Farmers of our State must suffer. The whole export trade of North Carolina may be estimated at five millions of dollars, and yet the amount of the foreign exports, or *direct trade*, is only $400,000—consequently, the trade carried on through New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, is *twelve* times greater than the direct trade; and *all the charges of freight, insurance and commission on the coasting or indirect trade, estimated at four millions and a half must be paid by us to the benefit of the Northern Merchants.*

The staple productions of the Western counties are Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Spirits, Grain, Iron, Live Stock, and Gold; to which, of secondary consideration may be added Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tallow, Corn, Apples, Cider, Hay and Irish Potatoes.

At a moderate calculation, these Counties send to market annually about forty thousand bales of Cotton; from twelve to fifteen hundred hogsheads of Tobacco; about forty thousand barrels of Flour; five thousand casks of Flaxseed, and from ten to twelve thousand barrels of Spirits. Of the other articles enumerated, it is difficult to form an estimate;—the articles raised for market being for the most part heavy; the roads very bad, and often almost impassable; and the markets distant—the difficulty and expense of transportation are necessarily very great—indeed it is a notorious fact, that the farmers of the Western Counties, cultivate no more of their valuable staples for market, than they are absolutely compelled to do, for the support of their families. Hence it is, that there is so little enterprise—that the energies of our citizens are slumbering—that the valuable resources of our State are so imperfectly developed—that emigration is year after year, exercising its impoverishing influences; and rendering a change of circumstances more difficult and more improbable. The Western farmer pays a cent and a half on every lb. of Cotton carried to Columbia; two cents to Camden and Augusta; and three fourths of a cent to Cheraw; making the expense of every bale of Cotton, (averaging the weight at three hundred lbs.) four dollars and a half to Columbia; two and a half to Cheraw; and *six* dollars to Camden and Augusta; besides the loss of time, and the wear and tear of Wagon and team. Now the transportation of Cotton is less expensive than the carriage of Tobacco, Iron, Flour, Flaxseed or Spirits. Corn and Grain are out of the question. It is a wretched and ruinous state of things. All these evils would be remedied immediately, and effectually, by a Rail Road from the sea board to the mountains. The most bulky articles could be conveyed to market at a moderate expense—very little time would be lost; and there would be no *uncertainty* on account of bad roads, droughts, or freshets.

It has been calculated that the average gain on a Rail Road in point of time, is as 1 to 6, in this country where locomotive engines are used; and as 1 to 4 in point of expense. Now the farmer who will reflect seriously on this statement of facts, will perceive many more advantages, which cannot be enumerated within the limits of a report. It may be well to observe by way of illustration, that Ellicott, the proprietor of the great Mills about thirteen miles from Baltimore, paid *sixty thousand* dollars annually for the transportation of his Flour to Baltimore; and since the Rail Road has been in operation, he only pays *fifteen thousand* dollars, saving $45,000 annually.

The increase of trade in consequence of the construction of a Rail Road, would be necessarily great. In other parts of our country, and in Europe, the average increase, as well established by facts, is about *ten to one*. The increase of Cotton in our State is estimated at 3 to 1. Of Flour, it is thought it would be immense; as no section of country is better calculated for raising Wheat than the Western part of this State. Some are of opinion that under such circumstances, North Carolina would export as much Flour as the State of Maryland. There would also be a considerable augmentation of trade in Tobacco, Flaxseed, Iron and Grain—in fact, of every article now the growth of the soil, or otherwise obtained.

Indian Corn would become a new, and important staple. Also Hemp; Pit Coal; and minerals generally, which abound in the State; also salted Beef and Pork. Large quantities of live stock are raised beyond the mountains, and on account of the high price of Salt at all times, and the impracticability occasionally of obtaining it on any terms; they are driven into other States and sold. By means of the Rail Road, Salt could be carried to them at all seasons of the year, and sold at about 75 cents per bushel, at which price they could afford to kill and salt their stock. The climate is admirable for the purpose; and the article could easily be conveyed to the sea board and shipped, instead of our having, as at present, to import it from the North. It is thought that this would constitute an important item of trade. It is also believed that White Oak Staves, of which an immense quantity could be procured in the back country, and which would bear the expense of transportation, would become a new article of export from the interior.

The mineral wealth of the State is incalculable.—In this respect, North Carolina is not surpassed by any State in the Union;—indeed it is supposed that her mineral resources alone, would be sufficient to construct and support the Rail Road. The whole country from Cumberland County to the Blue Ridge is based on a substratum of minerals. The supply of *Iron* is inexhaustible, while its quality is equal to any in the world. About six hundred tons are now worked up annually in the mines, and sold in the immediate vicinity; whereas they might be worked to any extent that the demand for the article could require. It is found in the greatest abundance, in Lincoln County. Besides Iron, Gold is found in many Counties; also Plumbago; Ochre; Copper and Lead Ores; and in Chatham County, about forty-five miles from Fayetteville, there is Pit Coal of excellent quality.

The Yadkin may be rendered navigable from 40 to 60 miles above the Narrows; and the Catawba about 100 miles above Beatty's ford. The expense in both instances would be moderate. At present the navigation is unimportant;—If improved, to the fullest extent, it would embrace a considerable extent of country, and contribute largely to the profits of the company.

As to the resources of the State being adequate to construct this road—there can be no doubt. The materials required for carrying on the works, can be obtained, of the best quality, all along the projected route. There is abundance of Wood, Stone, and Iron. The State of North Carolina at this time furnishes timber for the great Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. On that road, the timber costs upwards of 30 dollars per thousand feet. It could not cost us more than one-third of that sum. Should the road be commenced at the mountains, or wooden rails be laid down in the first instance—Iron, of the best quality for the purpose, worked by the hammer, which is superior to the rolled iron, ordinarily used and imported from Europe, could be obtained at the mines at $50 per ton, and conveyed by the Company, together with Stone if necessary, down to the sea board, so as to supply the whole route.

Although no survey has yet been made of the route, the country is sufficiently well known, to enable us to form a general opinion of the labour and expense. All concur in stating, that the ground is unusually favorable—presenting fewer obstacles than in any other part of the country where to the same extent such roads have been constructed, or planned. From Wilmington to Fayetteville, no section of country could be more favorable; it is almost a dead level; and the lowest estimate of expense may be taken with safety and propriety. From the Cape Fear river to the Yadkin, there is, we are informed, a dividing ridge, the summit of which is level, between the heads of the numerous small streams supplying these rivers. Between the Yadkin and Salisbury—where *alone* serious difficulties were apprehended, from the very rugged features of the country, over which the public road runs—we are informed, that by keeping up the west bank of the river eight or ten miles, instead of going straight forward, there is but one ascent to be surmounted, and that not very difficult, when a level may be gained, and followed to, or near Salisbury; whence, to Beatty's ford, or some point above it on the Catawba, the route is level, and as favorable in all other respects, as could be desired. An intelligent engineer, who has had experience in Rail Roads at the North, confirms this general view of the topography of the Country.

As to the expense of this Road.—The calculation without the survey must of course be rough—we must be guided by the experience of our neighbours, and give a comparative opinion. It may be remarked, that very little graduation would be necessary on about one half of the route. On the most favorable ground, and with the advantages of experience, a Rail Road calculated for locomotive engines, would not exceed at the present time $2500 per mile; but allowing a reasonable sum for difficulties, such as may be calculated on in our low country, an estimate may be made much within bounds, not to exceed $3500 per mile.

Estimating the cost of Iron at - -	$867 00
of Iron Spikes - -	108 00
of Piles - - -	203 00
of Timber - -	464 00
Making the cost of materials -	$1642 00
Carpenters' work $250; driving piles $350	600 00
Clearing ground and contingencies	258 00
	$2500 00
For other obstacles in our country	1000 00
	$3500 00

This calculation of $3500 per mile is probably safe, for those parts of the route situated between Wilmington and Fayetteville; and between Salisbury and Beatty's ford. On the other parts of the road, $5000 per mile is a fair estimate. By a late communication from the Superintendant of the Public Works, we are informed that the cost of the South Carolina Rail Road including locomotive engines, wagons, &c., is $4961 per mile, for the whole route. We are assured that the topography of the Rail Road contemplated from Wilmington to the mountains, is as favorable as that of the route from Charleston to Hamburg. Provisions and labour are cheaper with us than in South Carolina; and we, having all the advantage of their experience, may avoid many errors, and save much expense. On the whole, it is a safe calculation to say, that the average per mile for our Rail Road, cannot exceed $5000, and that the whole expense of the route to the mountains will be considerably short of one million and a half of dollars.

Proceeding on the data assumed, and guided by facts well established, we proceed to consider more particularly, the resources of the country to support the Road, and yield a fair per centum to the Stockholders.

By a reference to the proper records, it is ascertained that the tonnage of goods, exported last year from the interior and shipped at Wilmington; and imported into Wilmington and sent to the interior; may be estimated at *ten thousand tons*; which, supposing the

road to cost $5000 per mile, would yield a profit of 10 per cent; the rates of transportation being considered equal to those now charged on the river, which in consequence of competition are unusually low; and far less than the cost of transportation on the road from the interior to Fayetteville. On those parts of the route—probably one-half—which, according to the estimate, would not cost more than $3500 per mile, the profit at the same rate of charging, on the present tonnage, would be 14 or 15 per cent.—or, if limited to 10 per cent. would enable the Company to make a large reduction in the rates of conveyance. Now, it must be remembered, that only about one-third of the Cotton raised in the Western Counties was shipped from our own State; only 526, out of 1200 Hhds. of Tobacco; 11,000 barrels of Flour out of 40,000; about 100 barrels of Spirits out of 12,000; And so on in proportions still more favorable to our estimates; and it will readily be seen, that without any increase of the staples now raised for market; or any new resources being developed; that the mere diversion of trade from South Carolina and Georgia (amounting to at least two-thirds of the whole) to the proposed Rail Road, which result no one can doubt—would nearly treble the tonnage, and consequently enable the company to realise a handsome profit, and so reduce the rates of transportation, as to afford the greatest relief and encouragement to the farmers, and put out of the question all chance of competition on water courses, or by any other means of conveyance. But the *increase*, we are assured by every intelligent citizen in the Western counties, with whom we have conversed or corresponded on the subject, and our own judgments confirm the opinion, must be immense, not only of the articles now sent to market, but of new staples; leaving not a doubt on the mind, of the advantages that must result, both to the farmers and stockholders.—A calculation more safe could scarcely be desired. The great loss which the State experiences, from the want of a communication between the sea board and the mountains, which would admit of a constant, free, and expeditious interchange of commodities, must be apparent to all. Two-thirds of the trade of the Western counties, without taking into calculation the *certain increase* that a Rail Road would occasion, are lost to the State, while the benefit is enjoyed by South Carolina and Georgia. From a consideration of the difficulties with which the Western farmers have to contend; of the loss which the State annually sustains by being deprived of so large a proportion of her actual resources; of the fact that there is a constant stream of emigration, which bears away the wealth, and talents, and enterprise of the State, disheartening and paralysing the efforts of those who remain;—argument enough may be deduced to prove the necessity of carrying this plan into effect. But how powerfully is this view of the subject sustained by a glance at the advantages which would inevitably attend the construction of the Rail Road!

To the *State*, it will prove of essential benefit, by putting a stop to that fatal drain of her resources, so beneficial to South Carolina and Georgia; by causing a large increase of all the articles now raised for market; by developing new resources; and especially our rich mineral productions, which as yet are scarcely known except to the mineralogist; by checking emigration; by encouraging enterprise, talents, and industry; by giving a new impulse to all classes of our citizens; and by promoting political union, so essential to national prosperity and national reputation. To all our citizens residing in the counties immediately interested in this work, it will prove of advantage; by enhancing the value of good, and imparting a value to poor lands; by giving employment to labourers, mechanics, and teams; by affording to the citizens an opportunity to dispose of the timber, provisions, and all materials on the land required for the work; by diffusing a circulating medium; by opening a *certain, cheap,* and *expeditious* means of communication with the sea board—whereby our citizens will be able to avail themselves of the abundant resources of the country; to convey to market at a very moderate expense the most bulky and weighty articles; and in return to receive the luxuries and comforts of life from Foreign Countries. To the towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville, the result is incalculable. Reasoning from what has occurred in many parts of our Country under similar circumstances, we may form some idea of the effect that would be produced. Town property would be immediately enhanced in value; business of every description would increase; labourers and mechanics would find employment. Men of capital would be induced to settle amongst us, who would put a stop to the present ruinous coasting system, and give us a direct trade; our home markets would be abundantly supplied with every variety of provisions at all seasons of the year, and living would consequently become better and cheaper. In this improved state of things in our towns, all classes of citizens would be interested.—The rice planter; the corn planter; and the citizens who deal in lumber and naval stores, will be alike benefitted; produce of all kinds will meet with a readier sale, and goods of every description will be proportionally cheaper.

The survey of the projected route will be made this summer. Every effort has been made to procure an Engineer. Letters from Baltimore state, that there are several distinguished Engineers in that city at present unemployed, whose services could probably be obtained. It has recently been understood that Gen. Swift has been invited to survey the route, and has consented to perform the duty.

In the mean time, it is incumbent on us as citizens of the State, to inspire confidence abroad by evincing a disposition to invest and hazard, (if risk can be imagined in this instance) our own property. Stock to the amount of $300,000 must, by the terms of the Charter, be immediately taken up in the State, in order to organize the company, and give it an existance. Until this is done, no further operations can go on. If all will unite who are able to assist in this enterprise, the magnitude of the work will speedily be diminished. To show how easily the work may be completed without looking to legislatures or capitalists for aid—we will suppose the entire distance of the route to be 200 miles, which at the estimate (rather over the cost per mile of the Charleston Rail Road,) of $5000 per mile, would amount to one million of dollars. To raise this sum, each one of the twenty counties interested, need not contribute more than $50,000. One hundred men taking only five shares each, would produce this result. *So wild and visionary is this extraordinary undertaking!!* Let none be debarred from aiding in this enterprise under the impression that they will not be able to meet their engagements. The means of payment are easy, so that every man of industry and economy may venture to be in some degree personally interested. At the time of subscribing for stock, one dollar for each share as deposite money, must be paid down; after which, small instalments will be called for, quarterly, or half yearly, as the work advances. Five or ten years may elapse before the whole amount will be required—as the Stockholders are often relieved in such cases, by loans negotiated at a low rate of interest. Besides, persons living in the country, immediately in the neighbourhood of the road, will enjoy the advantage of being able to meet their instalments by supplying the Company with provisions, labourers, and materials. And in this way, the objection that there is a want of *actual funds* in the State, will be obviated. No money need be disbursed for provisions, labour or materials, if our citizens who are capable of supplying these wants, will embark liberally in the undertaking. Under this view of the subject, a *nominal*, rather than a real capital is required. But in addition to all this, is it not probable that our Legislature, seeing that the people have at last determined to act with becoming energy and spirit, will extend a fostering hand; and that Northern capitalists will be induced to invest their surplus funds?—Capital abounds in our large commercial cities; the rate of interest is low; and capitalists are anxious to invest their funds in important undertakings, provided they can be assured that such investments are profitable.

If the importance and practicability of this great work be acknowledged, it cannot be commenced with sufficient promptitude or carried on with sufficient zeal. There is no time to be lost. Every thing around, is calculated to warn and admonish us, that if we fail to act now, hereafter our struggle may be in vain. Virginia is pushing her Rail Roads to our very borders, diverting the trade of the Eastern Counties, and alienating the interests and feelings of a large portion of our people. Already has it been announced to her citizens in terms of gratulation, that our prejudices are fast dying away, and that ere long a lucrative commerce with this State may be anticipated. In South Carolina, the Rail Road from Charleston to Augusta will be completed by the commencement of the coming year, when every effort will be made to extend lateral branches to our South Western boundary. With proofs then so conclusive, of the necessity that exists for prompt and vigorous action; and possessing as we do such signal advantages, surely we have every incentive to enterprise and exertion in a cause so intimately blended with our best interests.

We have now reached a crisis in our affairs, at which we should counsel wisely as to the future, if we wish not to forfeit forever our hopes of better times, and our high character as a people. Let us but resolutely determine to mingle in the contest with those who are now struggling for supremacy in this great department of improvement, and while we shake off the opprobrium of apathy, soon will we evince to the world, that we are destined to assume a far higher station in the political scale, than has yet been assigned to us. Once embarked in this undertaking, we shall catch new vigour from each step in the enterprise. Animation will pervade the most sluggish branch of industry; and all society will be touched with an awakening power, of the most salutary nature. Shall we then, by listening to the dissuasive voice of fear or cold heartless calculation, become skeptical of these rich results, thus suffering our timidity to betray us into irretrievable ruin! Our State invokes the assistance of her once high spirited and generous sons, to preserve her national character, by calling her long dormant energies into action. Nature herself, by the facilities she presents, is eloquent in the appeal. Let us then no longer be deaf to claims so urgent, but rather hail an occasion like the present, as the dawn of better times; and while we nobly purpose that our course hereafter shall be onward, cease not from our labours, until we are in the full enjoyment of the benefits that await us.

Value of a Rail Road.—The Frederick, Md. Examiner says,—"Fifty thousand dollars worth of goods arrived at the depot on Monday before last, in one train of wagons. They consist of groceries, dry goods, lumber, hides, &c., and are consigned to merchants and other persons in Frederick, Middletown, Hagerstown, Harper's Ferry, Charlestown, and other towns to the west."

Effects of a Rail Road.—The Chester County Democrat says,—"We have noticed with pleasure the great improvement made along the route of the West Chester Rail-road, in the appearance of farms. Wherever the Rail road has passed, it has carried a stimulus to industry, displayed not only in solid and permanent improvements, but in attention to matters of comfort and ornament. Fences are put up or repaired, and arranged with neatness; garden palings are whitewashed; and fields, before perhaps never turned with a plough, and long given up to barrenness and poverty grass, are now broken up in readiness to receive the grain. Lime is spread out, and the eye of the passenger sees with delight, a new country, as it were dragged from obscurity and given to man. Such are the effects of industry and enterprise, and so highly beneficial are the improvements in transportation by means of which time is saved, distances lessened and labor of man diminished."

Alfalfa, or Spanish Clover.—The Western Carolinian publishes a letter from a Gentleman in Valparaiso, Chili, (the late Editor of the Carolinian, and now Navy Agent on the Pacific station, we presume,) to his friend in Salisbury, which gives an interesting description of a valuable grass, a box of the seed of which, containing the 12th of a bushel, he had also forwarded to the same individual. This grass, he says, is the *Clover* of the Spaniards, and is called, in the language of the country, *Alfalfa*. It grows luxuriantly in all parts of Chili and Peru, and is the only kind of grass cultivated in those countries. It supersedes in a good degree the use of grain, for feeding both horses and cattle. All animals, whose food is herbaceous, eat it greedily; and they thrive better than on any thing else that can be given them; and horses that are fed on it altogether are remarkably hardy, performing journeys and enduring fatigues which, in our country, would appear incredible. It grows luxuriantly near Valparaiso, lat. 33° South, on high and arid elevations; but, like every other crop in Chili, it must be irrigated twice or thrice a week during the dry season. It likewise thrives well in the valley of Lima, lat. 12 south, *where it never rains*. After becoming thoroughly rooted, it will resist both drought and frost. The fibres of the root will continue to seek the moisture as it recedes from the surface until they extend themselves to the distance of *fourteen* or *fifteen feet*. The writer declares that he would not exchange a luxuriant field of this extraordinary grass for a moderately productive gold mine. He directs that the seed be distributed among several intelligent farmers and Agricultural societies, for the purpose of making full and satisfactory experiments of its congeniality with our soil and climate.

From the Charleston Evening Post.

GLEANINGS FROM THE DIARY OF A STUDENT.

Epaminondas said, Poverty was his inheritance, and consequently familiar to him; but he made it still more light by his philosophy, and the uniform simplicity of his life.

Honesty.—Aristides said to the Athenians, When I managed your finances with all proper honesty, I was loaded with calumnies; and now when I suffer them to become a prey to public robbers, I am become a mighty good citizen—but I am more ashamed of my present honours than my former disgrace.

Janus.—The first day of January is dedicated to him, because being two faced, he is the emblem of retrospect and foresight united.

Friday is superstitiously considered an unlucky day, because on that day the Saviour was crucified; also the fast ordered by the Church contributes to perpetuate the mournful ideas.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE TREASURY TARIFF SCHEME.

We use in no invidious sense the word *scheme*, in relation to the report upon the Tariff, just made by the Secretary of the Treasury, but in the sense in which the Secretary himself calls it "a scheme of compromise." The entire report, with its appendages, requires more room than we can at present devote to it. We avail ourselves of the subjoined synopsis of it, which we find in the Government paper of yesterday, and which, we doubt not, was prepared by a capable hand, directed by a head which is familiar with the subject. We wish the reader to understand that the views which the synopsis presents, are not those of the Secretary only, but of the Executive; for the Globe, in an introductory and laudatory paragraph, says, that the proposed "modification" of the Tariff is "predicated on the *salutary* principles avowed by our *venerable* President, and in the *patriotic spirit* of reconciliation recommended by him." This report, in that respect, the reader will perceive, differs in character from the Annual Report from the same Department; and if it gain no weight thereby in the scale of an impartial judgment, yet can hardly fail thence to acquire a certain influence on the deliberations of Congress, so far as they are operated upon by deference for the known wishes of the Executive.

SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT.

FROM THE GLOBE.

The basis of the scheme is revenue; but protection is incidentally combined in it and adhered to so far as is necessary to the preservation of existing interests which have grown up under a series of legislation commencing with the establishment of the government.—It proposes to limit the revenue strictly to the public expenditure, and assumes the amount necessary for that to be $15,000,000: of this $3,000,000 may be derived from public lands, until Congress shall otherwise direct. The remaining $12,000,000 is the sum proposed to be levied on imports; and this is regulated upon the principles of compromise so essential to the public weal and the preservation of the Union.

1. The duties which have been considered as most oppressive and as otherwise liable to the greatest objection, are those upon *wool and woollens*. In respect to these, the incongruity caused by laying a high duty on raw wool, and thus countervailing our own legislation, is abolished. The low priced wools which are not produced in this country, are admitted at the low duty of five per cent. ad valorem; and upon the other wools a duty of only twenty per cent. is laid. This is the only concession required from the American wool-grower; and it is estimated that it will still leave him a price for his wool of not less than 40 cents a pound.

The concession to the South, and to the South-west, and to the laboring classes every where, consists in a reduction of the high duty on coarse cloths, and these are brought down to a mere revenue duty of 10 per cent.

The minimum system, so odious to the people, so oppressive to the fair merchant, and so easily evaded by the dishonest one, is abolished; and a general ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. is laid upon those articles included in it. The 10 and 20 per cent. added to the value of the goods in calculating the duty, are also done away.

For the reduction of the duty on woollen goods, the manufacturer finds a reasonable equivalent in the reduced duty on wool, the admission of dye stuffs free, and other articles necessary to his business at a reduced duty. He finds also a protection, (and this he enjoys in common with the American merchant,) against the superior capital of his foreign rival, and security against the occasional fluctuations of trade, in those provisions of Mr. McLane's scheme which make the duties on woollen goods payable in cash, and impose a duty on those which are sold at auction; and the interests of both are still further guarded by requiring that such sales be made in the presence of an officer of the customs; and by the additional means afforded by the bill to the appraisers in preventing fraudulent valuations. With this protection, and with those advantages which impose no additional burthen upon the consumer, the interests of the woollen manufacturers are believed to be placed on as good a footing as that of other classes.

2. Iron and the *manufactures of iron*, are materially reduced; with a few inconsiderable exceptions, they are brought down to the rates of 1824; in some of the most important articles, the duties will be as they stood in 1816 and 1818—not having been altered by the act of 1824. With the provisions that have been introduced to prevent evasions, the duties as fixed by the bill, are *understood to be satisfactory to the manufacturers, and are not deemed oppressive to any.*

3. *Hemp* is also reduced; but in this, the interests of the West have been fully preserved. This duty is believed to be rather beneficial than otherwise to the producer of cotton: and he will be further benefitted by the reduction in the duty on *cotton bagging*, which will still leave the manufacturers a fair profit.

4. The *manufactures of Cotton* have likewise been reduced—yet the rates proposed in the bill, without being burthensome to any, *are understood to be satisfactory to the manufacturer.*

5. *Sugar*, and

6. *Salt*—the latter an article of the first necessity, and the former scarcely less so—have been reduced; salt to 5 cents a bushel, and sugar from three to two and a half cents a pound.

From all these articles, which are commonly called the protected articles, the bill proposes to raise a revenue of upwards of six millions, estimated upon the importations of 1830.

In raising the remainder, the bill proceeds upon the grounds of revenue merely. In doing this, however, the chief objects have been—

1. To take off the duty altogether, or as far as practicable, upon raw materials.

2. To spread it over as many articles as possible, that the revenue system may continue in full operation, so that, in times of need, a larger revenue may be raised without resorting to new objects of taxation.

3. To make duties as light as possible upon articles of necessity, and of those, the lightest upon those principally used by the poorer classes; for which purpose, *tea* and *coffee*, which are almost articles of necessity, are brought down to a duty almost nominal.

4. To draw the greatest proportion of revenue from those commodities which are chiefly used by the wealthiest: and those principles of discrimination, it will be seen, have also been observed, as far as practicable, in arranging the duties on the protected articles.

For the first time, too, under any system, having even an incidental view to protection, has any relief been proposed to the navigating interest, for the great amount of raw materials subjected to duty, and employed in that most important branch of manufacture, *ship building.*

On the whole, the compromise presented by the bill appears to be liberal and fair on all sides; the relief which it affords to those interests upon which former tariffs have borne most unequally, is substantial, and goes far beyond what has hitherto been thought consistent with other interests. The whole scheme, however, as far as we have had an opportunity of judging, seems so judiciously arranged, as to promote, to a reasonable extent, the interests of all, without oppressing any. Each interest may find something which it would wish to alter, but, as a whole, founded, as every modification of the Tariff necessarily must be, on the principle of compromise, it will probably be difficult to devise a plan better calculated to promote the general good.

The idea of a general reduction of duties, which was suggested in the Secretary's annual report, has been given up in forming the present bill, in deference to the opinions expressed by others, entitled to respect on the subject, and to the wishes of the manufacturers themselves, who prefer a steady, though lower duty, to one constantly changing.

The Secretary proposes that the reduced duties shall take effect on the 4th of March, 1833; as an earlier reduction would so interfere with the receipts into the Treasury as to postpone the extinguishment of the public debt, and would also be attended with a great injury to private interests.

To show the practical operation of the proposed plan, we will present a few of its results:—The whole revenue will be reduced more than ten millions annually, of which upwards of $3,000,000 are duties on the protected articles, under the present system, calculated upon the importations of 1830; after deducting the re-exportation, is about —— per cent. The average rate of duty upon the importations of 1830, subject to duty (after deducting the re-exportations,) estimated at their value at the place of exportation, is about 45 per cent. and under the proposed bill it will be about 27 per cent.

The following is a *synopsis*, sufficiently in detail to give a distinct idea of the Secretary of the Treasury's bill. The bill itself, and the report which accompanied it, will be inserted as soon as it is printed:—

The act of 19th May, 1828, to be repealed after the 3d of March, 1833; after that time, the duties to be as follows:

On wool, unmanufactured, not costing more than 10 cents a pound, 5 per cent. ad valorem, and costing more than 10 cents a pound, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, not otherwise specified, costing not more than fifty cents a square yard, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

On worsted stuff goods, woollen and worsted yarn, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On mitts, gloves, blankets, hosiery, carpets and carpeting, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On flannels, baizes, *and all other manufactures of wool*, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On manufactures of cotton of all kinds, or of which cotton is a component part, 25 per cent. ad valorem —those printed, dyed, colored, or stained, to be valued at 35 cts. a square yard—and *white* cottons to be valued at 30 cts. a square yard; on nankeens, imported direct from China, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On iron, and the manufactures of iron, the same duties as were paid in 1824, with some unimportant exceptions; and checks provided against evasions of the duties.

On sugar—brown, and syrup for making sugar, 2½ cts. per pound.

On sugar—white, clayed or powdered, 3½ cents per pound.

On salt, 5 cents a bushel of 56 pounds.

On teas of all kinds, direct from China, and in vessels of the United States, one cent a pound, otherwise, 10 cents a pound.

On coffee, ½ cent a pound.

On hemp, manufactured, 50 dollars per ton.

On sail duck, 10 cents a square yard.

On cotton bagging, 3½ cents a square yard.

On floor-cloths, stamped, painted, or printed, 43 cents a square yard—other *oil cloths* of all kinds, and floor matting, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On slates of all kinds, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On glass, the same duties as were paid in 1824.

On olive oil, in *casks*, 12½ cents a gallon.

On French wine—*red*, in casks, 6 cts. per gallon; white do. 10 do; all kinds in bottles, 22 cents do. } According to treaty.

On barley, grass or straw baskets; composition, wax, or amber, beads; all other beads, not otherwise enumerated; lampblack; shell or paper boxes; hair bracelets; hair not made up for head dresses; bricks; paving tiles; brooms of hair, or palm leaf; Cashmere of Thibet; down of all kinds; feathers for beds; and palm leaf, or palmetto hats, } Fifteen per cent. ad valorem.

All other articles not enumerated, as being either *free*, or liable to a different rate of duty, and which, according to existing laws, are liable to a higher ad valorem duty than 15 per cent., to pay an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent, after the said 3d day of March, 1833.

The following to be added to the list of articles exempted from duty by the existing laws:

Cocoa, almonds, currents, prunes, figs, raisins of all kinds, black pepper, ginger, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, cassia, cloves, pimento, camphor, corks, crude saltpetre, side arms, flax unmanufactured, quicksilver, opium, quills prepared, tin in plates and sheets, brass in plates, marble, hair cloth and seatings, blue vitriol, argol, gum arabic, gum Senegal, epauletts of gold and silver, lac dye, madder, madder root, nuts and berries used in dying, sumac, saffron, tumeric, woad or pastel, aloes, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, bark, Peruvian, cochineal, capers, calomel, chammomile flowers, coriander seed, cantharides, castanos, catsup, chalk, coculus indicus, coral, corrosive sublimate, dates, filberts, filtering stones, frankincense, grapes, gamboge, hemlock, henbane, hones, hornplates for lanterns, ox horns and tips, India rubber, ipecacuana, ivory unmanufactured, ivory black, juniper berries, maccaroni, mill stones, musk, nuts of all kinds, olives, oil of juniper, paintings and drawings, rattans unmanufactured, reeds unmanufactured, rhubarb, rotten stone, tamarinds, tortoise shell, tin foil, shellac, sponges, sago, spy glasses, telescopes, sextants, quadrants, hair pencils, Brazil paste, tartar crude, vegetables such as are used principally in dying and composing dyes, weld, and all articles used principally for dying, coming under the duty 12½ per cent, all other dying drugs, and materials for composing dyes, and all other medicinal drugs; and all articles not enumerated in this act or the existing laws and now liable to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. *free.*

The additional 10 or 20 per cent. (as the case may be) now charged on the value of the merchandize, before the duties are calculated, to be taken off; all charges for inland transportation, commissions, drayage, wharfage, &c. in the foreign country, to be considered as constituting a part of the cost or value of the goods, and insurance only from the foreign port of exportation to the United States, to be excepted.

Credit on duties reduced—one half to be payable in three months, and one-half in six months:—under two hundred dollars to be paid in cash. Duties on *woollens* to be paid in cash, or the woollens may be stored for three and six months upon payment of interest.

Auction duty of 1½ per cent. on *foreign* woollen manufactures, sold at public auction; in places where there is an officer of the customs, no such woollens to be sold at auction unless an officer be present.

Appraisers may examine owners, importers, consignees, and others on oath, and require the production of any papers in their possession, touching the value of the merchandize to be appraised by them; if the owner, importer, or consignee, declines to appear or produce the papers, the appraisement to be final. If they swear falsely to be deemed guilty of perjury, and goods to be forfeited.

In consideration of the duties imposed on articles used in constructing and fitting *ships and vessels*, a *drawback* to be allowed under certain regulations, on first taking out papers, of two dollars a ton on registered vessels; one dollar and twenty-five cents, on enrolled and licensed; and forty cents a ton on steam boats.

Woollens and cotton goods of similar kind but different quality, contained in the package, are only to be charged according to the value of the best article, when charged in the invoice at an average price.

Woollen or cotton goods, found in a package, and not contained in the entry to be forfeited. This and the preceding provision, are the same as in the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures of the House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES BANK.

The long-expected Bank Report has at last made its appearance. It is drawn up by Mr. Clayton, and assented to by Messrs. Johnson, Cambreleng, and Thomas, members of the Committee. It was opposed by Mr. Adams, Mr. McDuffie, and Mr. Watmough, who have declared their intention to present one or more counter reports. When the Report had been presented,

Mr. McDuffie rose and observed that he felt bound to make some remarks in justice to the committee, to account for the delay which had taken place, and which had prevented the committee from having it presented before. The inquiry involved a number of subjects which rendered it necessary for it to be very minute. The result of it was necessarily very voluminous, and the committee had only this morning come to a decision upon the report to be made, which prevented the minority on the committee from presenting their views as they were desirous of doing, at this time, in opposition to this report. He therefore wished to submit only a few remarks on one or two topics contained in the report.

Mr. McDuffie then stated various facts which occurred before the committee, and referred to in the report: and made comments on several points in the report, in regard to which he dissented from the committee.

Mr. Clayton replied with a good deal of animation, after protesting against this mode of controverting the report before it was read to the points touched on by Mr. McDuffie, and glanced also on some other points, concerning the operations of the Bank.

Mr. Adams, a member of the Committee, next rose and stated the reasons why he should take occasion to present, in a distinct written form, his views of the subject. In the course of his remarks, he said that if there was a single sentence in the report of the committee from which he did not entirely dissent, he was not aware of it.

Mr. Cambreling, also a member of the Committee, vindicated the course of the investigations pursued by the Committee, and expressed his disposition to maintain and stand by its report.

Mr. Wayne, observed that the report, after such contradictory opinions of it as had been expressed by different members of the Committee, could go to the world with very little authority, however much it might be entitled to.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, another Member of the Committee, stated his views of the report. He had assented to it, he admitted; but he disclaimed any intention to cast the least reflection on the integrity or honor of the President or Government of the Bank to the former of whom he accorded high praise and great merit.

After an explanatory remark from Mr. Watmough, the question on printing the Report was taken and decided in the affirmative. And then the House adjourned.

[This debate was listened to with deep interest by House, Lobby, and Galleries.]

We have not had time to make a very thorough examination of the report; but so far as we have read, it does appear to us to be an attempt to make up charges out of innocent or necessary transactions of the Bank, by giving them a colouring from the prejudices of the author.

The report first touches upon the issue of Branch Drafts; next, on the dealings of the Bank in Stocks and Specie; on its opening roads and building houses to improve its real estate. Then comes the case of the N. York Courier and Enquirer; which, as it has been much talked of, we copy all that relates to it; and in doing so, we believe we copy all that a friend of the Bank has reason to look at with suspicion or regret.

"It had been repeatedly alleged that the Bank had employed its funds for the purpose of subsidizing the press, and the charge was reiterated during the debate upon the resolution authorizing this inquiry.—The attention of your committee was particularly drawn to this subject, at an early period of their examination, by a communication from an editor of a New York paper, who had been accused to a member of the committee, through the President of the Bank. The evidence relating to this case will be found in papers marked Nos. 8 and 9, and in which are presented the following facts: On the 26th of March, 1831, a Mr. Silas E. Burrows applied to the President of the Bank, and informed him, in the language of the President, that 'he was desirous of befriending Mr. Noah, and assisting him in the purchase of a share in a newspaper; and he asked if the Bank would discount the notes of these parties, adding that, although as a merchant he did not wish to appear as a borrower, or to put his name on paper not mercantile, yet he would at any time, do so, whenever it might be necessary to secure the Bank. I do not recollect (says the witness) whether he then mentioned the time which the notes would have to run. The committee being authorized to discount any paper the security of which they might approve, agreed to do them. As Mr. Burrows was going out of town, I (the President and witness) gave him the money out of my own funds, and the notes were afterwards put into my possession. They remained with me a long time, as I had no occasion to use the funds, nor was it till the close of the year that my attention was called to them by the circumstance that a new Board of Directors, and a new Committee of exchange would soon be appointed: the same committee which made the loan should consummate it.

I had seen, also, in the public prints, many reproaches against the Bank for lending money to printers and editors, and I was unwilling that any loan made by the Bank should seem to be a private loan from one of its officers. Having no use for the money, it would have been perfectly convenient to let the loan remain as it was, but I thought it right that every thing done by the Bank should always be distinctly known and avowed, and therefore gave the notes to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Thomas P. Cope, who entered them on the books." This is the account given by the President himself of the transaction in its origin. The money, $15,000, was advanced on the 26th of March, the notes bear date on the 1st of April thereafter, and were ten in number, for fifteen hundred dollars each, with the interest added on as they respectively become due, which was on the 1st of April and October of the years 1832, '33, '34, '35, '36, and amounted, with the interest thus added, to $17,975. At the time they were entered on the books of the Bank, on the 21st of January last, the President received the money for them. These notes were placed on the books of the Bank at this time, and it will be seen on the 26th of March they were withdrawn, as will appear hereafter. On the 9th of August last, after the foregoing

transaction had taken place, J. W. Webb and M. M. Noah made an application to the Bank for a loan of $30,000, accompanied by a letter from a gentleman formerly a Director of the Bank of the United States, to the President of the Bank, in the following words: "I cheerfully forward the enclosed as requested. I see no reason against this application being treated as a fair business transaction." This was accompanied with sundry letters of Webb and Noah, and the depositions of persons in their service as to their solvency and ability to pay the loan requested, all of which will be found marked No. 9. This loan, at six months, was granted, with no other security but that which is just mentioned, and was the largest loan made on that day. On the 16th of December following, another application was made, by these same parties, for a loan of 15,000 dollars, which was granted, for six months, by the exchange committee, without any additional security or recommendation. At this time there was a considerable pressure in the money market, and many notes of the citizens of Philadelphia were rejected. It was one among the largest loans on that day. These loans, together with the loan made in March to Burrows, amounted to the sum of 52,975 dollars, which consisted of notes drawn and endorsed by the editors only.

The Committee will now submit the facts in relation to the manner in which this loan has been disposed of, first premising that the resolution for inquiring into the affairs of the Bank was introduced into the House on or about the 17th of February.—The loan of August was reduced 2,000 dollars, at its maturity, on the 10th of February last. On the 2d of March last, Mr. Silas E. Burrows obtained from the exchange committee discounts to the amount of thirty-two thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars, being the largest sum loaned on that day, and while many notes of citizens of Philadelphia were rejected. That the notes for 17,975 dollars, payable in 1832, '33, '34, '35, and '36, were paid and withdrawn by him on the 2d of March, without the knowledge of Webb and Noah as they state. On the 14th of the same month, Burrows obtained another discount from the Bank, of 14,150 dollars, and on the 15th of the same month the note of Webb and Noah for 15,000 dollars, loaned them on the 16th of December previously, and not due till June next, was paid off by two drafts from Webb, obtained at the United States Branch Bank at New York, accompanied with the following remarks, contained in a letter to the President of the Bank, dated New York, March 11th, 1832, and found in No. 9, viz: "Although the loans to us by the Bank of the United States are purely of a business character, and made upon statements showing the necessity of the accommodation to our establishment, and of our ability to meet our payments, there can be no doubt but that the enemies of the Bank, as also our political opponents, will endeavor to give a false coloring to the whole transaction. The loan, though strictly defensible, is a large one, and the amount may give rise to the charge of indiscretion on the part of the Directors. This it is not only our duty, but our desire, to prevent, if possible; and therefore, with some little inconvenience to ourselves, we have made arrangements to pay the note of 15,000 dollars in the course of a few days."

The evidence of the President of the Bank explains the character of these various loans, and the circumstances which induced him to be satisfied with the security, and to make these advances, which, together with all the testimony and correspondence on this subject, will be found in the papers marked No. 9.

In that evidence it is stated, by the testimony of Webb and Noah, that they knew nothing of the first $15,000 loan made by the President of the Bank to Burrows; that Burrows made them believe the 15,000 dollars were loaned to Noah by his father, and that he had his father present to carry on that transaction, and for which loan Noah allowed Burrows 2½ per cent., and did not receive it all for some months after giving his notes; that the notes were discounted by the bank, in their names, without their knowledge, and paid off in the same way. It will appear by the testimony of Mr. Webb, that the paper of which he is the editor, made two publications in the latter part of 1829, favorable to the establishment of branches; that shortly thereafter it commenced its opposition to the bank, and was, for sixteen months, warmly opposed to it; and that, on or about the 8th of April, 1831, it changed its course in favor of the bank. Connected with this fact, is an admission on the part of one of the editors, that before the first loan was negotiated he held a conversation with a gentleman through whom the loan was then negotiating (who the committee know to be Burrows,) in which he, Burrows, urged the editors, one of whom, Webb, had expressed himself in favor of a modified re-charter, to advocate an unconditional renewal, "but expressed great satisfaction at learning that [one] was in favor of a charter under *any* circumstances."

The committee will state they were anxious to obtain the testimony of Burrows, but were unable to do it. A subpœna was issued for him and sent to New York, to which the marshal returned he was not to be found. It was then sent to Washington city, and the Sergeant-at-Arms made the same return. The marshal of Pennsylvania was directed, by the chairman, to make and continue a search for the witness in Philadelphia, having heard of his expected arrival in that place; and the marshal reported to the chairman that he ascertained that the witness had arrived in that place, on Thursday, the 5th instant; but he was not able to serve the process because he could not be found.

After this follows some remarks and statements respecting the dealings of Brokers with the Bank; then a long argument to show that the Bank is in as bad a situation now as it was in 1819. These are the most prominent points of this long report, which we cannot promise to publish at length. It would fill about 15 columns of our paper.

FOREIGN.

New York, May 1.

The Packet ship Canada, Capt. Wilson arrived in this port last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st April. The Editor of the American Advocate has by this arrival received his London file to the 31st March, and the Liverpool papers to the 1st April.

The Cholera has spread and continues its ravages; in Dublin it has attacked two individuals, and in Glasgow, 22 new cases, 9 of which were fatal. In London 64 new cases and in the last reports 34 deaths. The total number seized in England 7086. Deaths 3505.

It is also reported that the disease has broken out in Paris, and that 10 cases had been sent to the Hotel Dieu. If this be the fact, a worse location can scarcely be imagined, as this hospital, containing about 1200 patients, is in a crowded and dirty part of the city.

PARIS, MARCH 28th, 10 P. M.—There have been many reports circulated this day respecting the cholera, but it is beyond doubt certain that it is in Paris. According to a statement in the Gazette de France of this evening, the number of persons infected already amounts to 38. Ten persons have already been admitted into the hospital of the Hotel Dieu, of whom three have died.

An official publication of the numbers is expected to-morrow.

There is nothing new from Don Pedro, nor his brother. An English paper mentions a shipment of heavy artillery and materiel for the defence of Lisbon.

The Reform question looks darker than ever for its partizans. The second reading was postponed from the 5th April to the 8th, on account of the occurrence of the "*quarter sessions*"—an inferior court. The creation of peers is still loudly demanded as affording the only hope of the passage of the bill.

New York, May 2.

The arrival of the Fama from Havre, whence she sailed on the second ult., affords a day or two later news from Paris. The Cholera is the chief topic of remark, we make the following extract referring thereto.

Cholera Morbus.—PARIS, MARCH 30th, 8 o'clock in the morning.—In the last 3 days 58 patients have been carried to the Cholera Hospital, 15 of whom are since dead. Besides these, 8 deaths have occurred in different parts of the city.

The number of cases in private houses is not yet ascertained.

P. S. *Half Past* 4, *P. M.*—Eighteen new cases have been announced to-day.

In general there is not much panic among the higher classes, though great changes have been observed in the diet of those who frequent the coffee-houses and restaurateurs, and also in the regimen of private families.

In London its increase was constant, but not rapid. On the 30th the new cases were 64—the total number 1729—the deaths 915.

Total cases in the United Kingdom since the commencement, 8707; total deaths 3160.

The mania for emigration rages just now in this country to an unheard of extent. We believe more people have quitted, or intend quitting Elginshire for America this spring, than during the last ten years.

Havre, March 26.—We confirm our advices of Saturday night, 24th inst., and have now to state, that since then we have had a most active demand for Cotton, with a further advance, which is generally admitted to amount to 1 centime. More than 3,100 bales have been noted on change this evening, including 136 Uplands in round bales, at 95 centimes, and one of our dealers assures us, that all the purchases have not yet transpired.

☞ Strangers and Citizens are respectfully invited to the Examination of the Infant School, at the Session House in the rear of the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. *May* 8.

LAFAYETTE
Burr Millstone Manufactory.

THE Proprietor, grateful for the flattering encouragement he has received from his numerous friends and the public generally, informs them that he has now on hand BURR BLOCKS equal in quality to any ever imported.

As he is in the habit of going to FRANCE annually, and selects the BLOCKS at the QUARRIES by his own hand, personally, it insures to the BURRS of his manufacture a decided preference over the Blocks imported by Merchants to order; who are not, nor can they be, accurate judges of the article, unless they manufacture them.

Persons giving orders for *Burrs* are requested to be very particular in stating whether they are wanted for all kinds of *Grain*—say country work generally—or for flouring alone; as it is of the utmost importance that the *temper* of the *Burr* should correspond with the kind of *Grain* to be manufactured.

W. T. having had considerable experience in *Mills*, is well aware of the great importance of having Burrs made in the most faithful and perfect manner. As to the temper of the Blocks, the greatest care will be strictly observed in their manufacture, to have the joints on the back of the Burrs as perfectly close as the face: this has in some instances been neglected, and after a few years' run the joints will become very large, and the Burr fall to pieces as they wear down. Too much pains cannot be taken in their manufacture, and unless this is the case, the whole establishment, however good otherwise, will be deficient.—This very valuable article, although it has been in use for many years in this country, yet its qualities in its perfect state are but little known, owing to the defect of the materials and workmanship.

They will be made to order, and forwarded to any part of the United States. No Burrs will be delivered unless warranted, with my name on them.

In order to accommodate his customers at the West and North, he has been induced to establish a Manufactory in Albany, at No. 198, North-Market Street, formerly occupied by J. Reynolds, deceased. Orders will be received by Erastus Corning & Co., Albany, or by William H. Culver, at the Manufactory.

Millwrights, Millers, and Gentlemen who are judges of the article, are invited to call at No. 240 Washington-street, corner of Robinson-street, and examine the materials and workmanship.

W. T. has extended his business, and keeps constantly on hand DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS, from the most approved Manufactories in Holland; ESOPUS and COLOGNE STONES; also, MILL-IRONS, wrought and cast, of any pattern, furnished at the shortest notice. All articles warranted, and sold at fair prices. WILLIAM TYACK, Agent,

York House, No. 5, Courtlandt street, N. York.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. WOOD & TRIMBLE, City of New York.
JOHN I. BOYD, do.
SAMUEL REYNOLDS, do.
JAMES P. ALLAIRE, do.
BENJ. CARPENTER, Newburgh, Orange County.
Gen. PHILIP VAN COURTLANDT, Courtlandt, Westchester County.
JOHN T. HOLMAN, do. do.
JOSEPH WICKES, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.
Capt. THERON SKEELS, Kingston, Ulster County.
H. P. WHITTLESEY, Catskill, Greene County.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Albany.
MANY & WARD, do.
GILBERT REILAY, Troy.
SAYRE & THURBER, Utica, Oneida County.
DANIEL GRIFFIN, Sacket's Harbour.
THOMAS KEMPSHALL, Rochester.
CHARLES HILL, do.
Col. W. MYNDERSE, Seneca Falls.
CHARLES KINZIE, Watervliet.
SHELDON THOMPSON, Buffalo.
SPENCER & BUNCE Hartford, Connecticut.
JOSHUA TWING, Montpelier, State of Vermont.
MAYO & FOLLET, Burlington.
HENRY W. AYER, Fayetteville, North Carolina.
Col. WATSON, Washington City.
ISAAC DILLON, Zanesville, Ohio.
JASON C. PIERCE, St. Johns, Lower Canada.
DANIEL W. EAGER, Montreal, do.
HORATIO GATES & CO., do. do.
WARD & BROTHERS, do. do. Steam Engine Manufacturers.

☞ The Subscriber, having become the Agent at Fayetteville, for the Proprietor of the above establishment, invites public attention to his Circular, and will forward orders for any articles wanted from this Manufactory, with as little delay as possible.

HENRY W. AYER, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 8, 1832. 79-tf.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1832.

☞ The Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the Stock of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road, respectfully request a meeting of such of the Citizens of Fayetteville and Cumberland, as feel an interest in forwarding the objects contemplated by the act of Assembly, at the Court House on Tuesday Evening the 8th inst. at half past 7 o'clock.

Notice of the meeting will be given by the ringing of the Town Bell. *May* 7, 1832.

We trust that nothing more than the above notice is needed to secure a full attendance of citizens at the meeting. We must make an effort for self-preservation. Let it be a powerful one.

We refer the reader to the Wilmington Report, which we promised in our last, and which says more than any thing that we could address to his judgment.

☞ In consequence of the earlier arrival and departure of the mails, we request that advertisements may be handed in at an early hour on Tuesday morning, or before.

We are requested to call particular attention to the meeting of the Temperance Society advertised in another part of this paper to be held to-morrow evening at candle light, at the Court House.

New Hotel.—The friends of our Town will be glad to learn, that a spacious Hotel will be immediately commenced upon that eligible lot immediately above the former Lafayette Hotel.

In pursuance of a notice published in the papers of this town, a meeting of citizens of Cumberland County was held at the Court House on yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates to represent the county in the next General Assembly. Col. Charles McAlister was called to the Chair, and Arch'd McDiarmid, Esq. appointed Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to solicit such persons as they may judge would make suitable members, and report to another meeting on To-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock; viz.

Messrs. Josiah Evans, Col. Gillis, John Smith, Sen., Col. Elliot, Charles McAlister, Colin McRae, Alex'r McLean, Randal Robeson, Col. McLeod, Wm. Murchison, Captain D. Munroe, Col. D. Smith, Doctor Cameron.

A general attendance of the citizens is earnestly requested at the appointed hour to-morrow afternoon.

Congress.—In the Senate, the bill enlarging the Pension list has been the principal subject of debate during the past week.

The Senate was engaged in debate on an amendment to the Post Office Law, to abolish the postage on newspapers, and to reduce the duty on Letters to what it was in 1815.

In the House of Representatives, the case of Gen. Houston was not taken up during the week, in consequence of the indisposition of his Counsel, Mr. Key, until Thursday, when Mr. Key appeared and concluded his argument in defence. The subject was then (after Mr. Houston had requested and obtained permission to address the House himself in his defence) postponed to Monday (yesterday.)

The Appropriation Bill and the Pension Bill have elicited a good deal of debate, and have both passed.

In relation to the Bank, and the Tariff, the reader is referred to another part of this paper.

The Vice Presidency.—We begin to have hopes that the people will not suffer the vote of North Carolina to be given to a man whom, as a politician, they abhor. In addition to the Anti Van Buren meeting mentioned in our last, we have this week the pleasure of noticing two others. In Beaufort County, on the 2d inst. the largest political meeting probably ever held in the county, took place, at which the venerable Revolutionary patriot, John Gray Blount, presided. Spirited resolutions were adopted, disapproving of the Baltimore Convention, and of Martin Van Buren as a Candidate for Vice President, and resolving to support Philip P. Barbour for that office, approving of the Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 18th of next month, to form a Ticket of Jackson Electors favorable to Mr. Barbour or some other approved person as Vice President, and resolving to send a Delegate to that Convention. Gen. William A. Blount was appointed the Delegate.

The other meeting to which we alluded, is thus noticed in the Washington N. C. Union:

We learn from an unquestionable source, that at Edenton last week, (County Court, a "Jackson and Van Buren" meeting was numerously attended. General Jackson was nominated for the Presidency; and an effort made, but without success, to urge the claims of the recalled Extraordinary. PHILIP P. BARBOUR was then nominated, and supported by a handsome majority. It needs but an honest expression of public feeling at the South, to settle this question, spite of the Baltimore Convention and Albany Regencies.

The Ticket of Electors to be formed at Raleigh will unquestionably prevail; for not only will the Jackson men who are opposed to Van Buren (a large majority of the people) support it, but almost every opponent of Jackson will do the same. It shall receive our hearty support, not because we wish to aid in electing Jackson, but because we consider the Vice Presidency, under present circumstances, as of even more importance than the Presidency.

We are glad to find the Raleigh Star take such ground as the following, in regard to the Vice Presidency. We had too hastily set down the Star as friendly to Mr. Van Buren, and are rejoiced to discover our mistake. That paper closes an article on the subject as follows:

"We have, therefore, only to inquire whether Judge Barbour or some other candidate will be most likely to defeat Mr. Sergeant? and if it shall appear that he stands the best chance of effecting that object, there can be no hesitation with those who really go for southern measures as to the choice they will make. The lapse of a few weeks will throw sufficient light on this point to determine the question with certainty. At present every circumstance points favourably to Judge Barbour. It has been justly remarked that he "is nominated and sustained on grounds which will give him the support of all the anti-tariff States, if we suppose that men regard their principles or their interests in voting." But should there be no election by the people, (which we fear from present indications, may be the case,) he will doubtless go into the Senate with Mr. Sergeant, with much better prospects of success than Mr. Van Buren or either of the other Jackson candidates, (Col. Johnson and Mr. Willkins.) The friends of the Administration and of Mr. Calhoun would there unite on him. This they would not do on Mr. Van Buren; and it is extremely doubtful whether they would on either of the others."

Extract of a letter from a distinguished individual in Richmond, to his correspondent in Washington, N. C.

"The organized party here has attempted to plunge Virginia into disgrace, by forcing upon her Mr. Van Buren. But in vain. Be you assured that ninety-nine of a hundred prefer Barbour to Van Buren.

"Barbour will be brought out, and the South will support him; and we feel confident that the citizens of North Carolina will be found at their post. We have arrived at an important crisis; the South must and will, be true to herself."

Notice has been given, over the signatures of a number of individuals, that a Convention of delegates will assemble at Charlottsville, Va. on the 12th day of June next, to nominate a ticket of electors pledged to support *Andrew Jackson* as President, and *Philip P. Barbour* as Vice President of the United States, at the ensuing election.

Senator Benton's Prediction literally fulfilled.—The Journal of Commerce of this morning says—"Letters received in this city from Washington state that many members of the House have taken the precaution to carry arms about their person, being determined not to be intimidated into silence in the matter of Houston's outrage upon Mr. Stanberry, and at the same time convinced that if they give utterance to their sentiments it will be done at their peril."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Enquirer, says—

"In the debate yesterday, Mr. Hayne, in an eloquent and impassioned speech, denounced the conduct of the present administration of Gen. Jackson, as being false to his pledges—as having failed in the intentions of its friends—as being founded in corruption and patronage. 'Where is the reform we have been promised?' asked he—'we have had a few incompetent officers removed, and a few equally as incompetent put in their places. Is this the economy, retrenchment and reform we were promised?' He was extremely vehement and extremely bitter. Mr. Tazewell, who preceded him, was equally hostile to the administration, but much more guarded in his expressions."

The New Orleans Free Press of the 4th April, states that "the Steam Boat Walk-in-the-Water arrived last night from Louisville, a distance of 1500 miles, in *four days and ten hours.*"

Central Rail Road.—The statement which we have seen in several of our State papers, and others, that Shares to the amount of $75 000 have been subscribed in the Stock of this Road, in Wake County, is premature. It has arisen, we presume, from some one having expressed an opinion that Stock to that amount would probably be subscribed in our vicinity. Public attention has not yet been particularly called to the subject.—*Ral. Reg.*

Canova's Statue of Washington.—We have the pleasure of stating, that from a letter just received by Gov. Stokes, from Mr. HUGHES, the Sculptor, that he will be in Raleigh, in the course of a few days, for the purpose of renovating this heretofore much admired specimen of excellence in the Sculptural Art, agreeably to contract.—*Ib.*

The Right Rev. Bishop IVES is now in town, it being his second visit to this place, since his election to the Bishopric of this Diocese. We cannot withhold the expression of our gratification, that the Protestant Episcopal Church of this State, should have been so fortunate in the selection of a Diocesan, so truly able, eloquent, and impressive. The rite of confirmation was yesterday administered to a large number of recipients, to whom a very solemn, and impressive address, was delivered by the Bishop.—*Newbern Spec.*

Political love and hatred.—The unhappy state of party feeling exhibited in this country affords a striking illustration of the following remark of the Rev. John Wesley: "I know they that love you for political service, love you less than their dinner; and they that hate you, hate you worse than the devil."

Desperate Economy.—In a town not far from Glasgow, one of the Baillies, who, as far as stature is concerned, might become a member of the Glasgow Four and a half Feet Club, while engaged the other day with some other of the members of the Board of Health, in superintending the fitting up of a temporary hospital, exclaimed—"Od! it 'ill be desperate if that cholera disna come here, after we've been at sae muckle trouble an' expense for't!"

Scotsman.

Unsound Livers.—At a late Court in South Carolina, in a question as to the soundness of a negro—numerous physicians were examined, and there was so much said of diseases of the liver, that the Judge begged one of the counsel to close the examination, before all present were persuaded that there was not a sound liver amongst them.

MARRIED,

In Moore County, on the 26th ult., by the Rev'd Angus McCallum, MALCOM McGILVARY to Miss NANCY McINTOSH. Also, on the 19th ult., by John McIver, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM COLE to Miss MARY KENNEDY.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 24th ult. Mr. JUNIUS C. DUNBIBIN, merchant, aged 55 years.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 50 a 55; apple, 45 a 50. Bacon 8 a 8½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 14 a 15. Cotton 8½ a 9½. Corn 50 a 52½. Flaxseed 80. Flour 4 to 4 75. Feathers 30 a 32. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 33. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Loaf and Lump 15 a 20. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 75. Whiskey 23 a 30. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT, } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

Attention, Cavalry!

A MEETING of the Cavalry will take place at the Planter's Hotel, on Friday Evening next. Persons wishing to join the Company are requested to attend. Officers will be elected.

May 8.

Attention, Drill Squad!

THE Members of the Fayetteville Light Artillery who have joined the Drill Squad, will meet in Mrs. Mumford's Grove, on Saturday Evening next, at 5 o'clock. Those members of the Company who have not had an opportunity to join, are invited to attend.

May 8.

Lafayette Hotel Company.

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the Stock of the Lafayette Hotel Company, on the 2d instant, the amount of Stock required by the articles of agreement adopted at a previous meeting, being taken, it was resolved to organize the Company, when the following Officers were elected:

C. P. MALLETT, President,
THOS. FULLER, Secretary & Treasurer,
The PRESIDENT, ex officio,
W. WHITEHEAD,
T. J. CURTIS,
E. J. HALE,
J. W. COCHRAN, } Building Committee.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to open a book, in which shall be transcribed, the Articles of Agreement adopted by the Stockholders, and that an instalment of $25 on each share be paid on subscribing to said articles.

W. WHITEHEAD, Chairman.
J. W. COCHRAN, Secretary.

The Subscribers are informed that the Book is now opened at the Store of Thos. Fuller. A meeting of the Stockholders will take place on Saturday, the 12th inst., at the Auction Room of T. Sandford & Co., when the Building Committee will make their report. A punctual attendance is desired.

THOS. FULLER, Sec'y.

May 8.

JUST RECEIVED

By the Steam Boat Henrietta,

Loaf Sugar,
Brown ditto,
Coffee,
Gunpowder,
Imperial, and
Young Hyson,
Scotch Barley,
Mustard,
Cloves and Mace,
Nutmegs and Cassia,
Pepper and Alspice, } TEAS.

Lime Juice,
Lemon Sirup,
Port and Madeira } WINE,
Glauber Salts,
Epsom ditto,
Cream Tartar,
Camphor,
Bateman's Drops,
1 case of Toys, &c. &c.

DAVID SHAW.

May 7. 79-3t.

JUST RECEIVED,

A box of Saunders' *Superior Chewing* TOBACCO.

THOS. COCHRAN.

May 8. §79-3t.§

SALES AT AUCTION,

By THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

WILL be sold at Auction, unless disposed of at private sale, on Saturday the 12th instant, the

Dwelling House and Lot,

with a TAN YARD attached to the same, formerly the property of William Cameron. For particulars, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Auctioneers.*

May 8.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 8. 79-tf.

To Journeymen Tailors.

A GOOD Workman is wanted immediately. Liberal wages and steady employment will be given. To save trouble, none need apply except such as can come well recommended.

CANNON CAISON.

May 8. 79-3t.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,

85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.

IN STORE,

25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 8. 79tf.

Notice.

THOSE persons having accounts with J. Waddill, Jr., will please present them, and those indebted will also call and pay the same on or before the first of June next, as I shall at that time proceed to close all my present dealings.

J. WADDILL, Jr.

May 8, 1832. 79-2

Notice.

I WISH all persons having claims against me of whatever kind, to present them by the first of June next.

W. WADDILL, Jr.

May 8, 1832. 79-2w.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above business, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planters' Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23. 53tf

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,

IN STORE,

150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

J. CAMPBELL,

In addition to his former stock, has just received from Liverpool, a new supply of GOLD & SILVER PATENT LEVER

WATCHES,

Of superior quality; also, common Watches, of every description, silver Spoons, Spectacles, ever pointed Pencils, pocket Pistols, Military Trimmings, together with various other articles, all of which are offered for sale at reduced prices. All orders for work in the line thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Fayetteville, April 24. 77tf.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 10x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
⋈ cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle } POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ½ & ¼ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Morocco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING
Coach and Gig Trimming.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JAMES SUNDY.

For sale, an elegant stick GIG.

February 14, 1832. 67tf.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Paul's Church, at Edenton, on the 17th day of May next.

In consequence of the loss of the Minutes of the last Convention by the fire at Fayetteville, and the existence of various opinions as to the day fixed by that Convention for the meeting of the next, the Rt. Rev. Bishop has authorized the above notice.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

March 13. 71tf

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25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13 71tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see.

HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

November 1, 1831. 52tf.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality.

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.

Rum, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT JOHN WALKER,

8 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
50 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 21.

The Subscriber,

IN addition to his former Stock has just received a complete assortment of Genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters materials, &c. &c. Which he offers for sale at reduced prices, at his Store a few doors west of the Planter's Hotel, Brick Row.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

April 23, 1832. 77tf.

Molasses, &c.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

75 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
18 tierces do. do. do.
Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS.

For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

April 20, 1832. 77tf.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,

50 Bags prime Coffee.

WILLKINGS & Co.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar,
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east o the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

Has just received the following new and valuable antices:

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Coucentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.

May 1. 78tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

NEGROES for Sale.

A GIRL about 14 years of age, and a BOY about 10, for sale, for Cash or on a Credit.

Apply to the Editor.

January 24.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26 38tf.

All persons having accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement:—And those indebted to him, are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD

☞ **One Gig and Harness** for sale.

January 23, 1832. 84tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

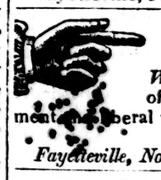
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.



Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. 52-tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor.

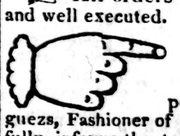
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞ All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.



To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞ Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 84tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 3-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diapers, Marseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

April 24, 1832. JNO. McARN. 77 tf.

JOHN C. LATTA,

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE AND CHINA,

Which he offers low for cash or country produce, at either of his Stores on Hay and Person streets. He also keeps a good assortment of

Paints, Oils, Drugs and Dye Stuffs,

At his store on Person street.

Fayetteville, April 24. 77tf.

N. E. RUM.

20 Barrels New England RUM, received per boat Clarendon.

Also in Store,

Bbls No 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, and half bbls. No. 1 ditto For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

April 17. 76 tf

Wrapping Paper.

200 Reams landing from Boat Clarendon, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

April 17. 76tf.

Furniture.

A SMALL lot of *BEDSTEADS* and *WINDSOR CHAIRS* will be sold low, to close consignments. AMOS KIMBALL.

April 24.

Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, two doors west of Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms. Also, an assortment of Landreth's

Garden Seeds.

April 3. 74tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have received per Steam Boat Henrietta, their Spring supply, embracing a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Hats, Caps and Shoes, writing and letter Paper, Iron and Steel, Drugs and Patent Medicines, &c., which they offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance.

NOTT & STARR.

April 9, 1832. 75-6w.

A Dwelling House for sale,

AND LOTS ELIGIBLY SITUATED FOR WAREHOUSES, *TO LEASE.*

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell, on the most accommodating terms, the Dwelling House and Lot, situated on the corner of Mumford and Donaldson streets. The Improvements are nearly new, with a good Garden attached, and will be found to unite almost every convenience requisite for a small family.

Also, to LEASE for a term of years,

The Lot or Lots corner of Old and Union streets.—They are eligibly situated for the erection of Warehouses, being very convenient to the business part of the town.—Apply to

JOSEPH BAKER,
Agent for R. Donaldson, Esq.

April 9, 1832. 75-6w.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point.

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 65-tf.

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1831.

Abraham Scott, vs. Quentina Scott. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* and *North Carolina Journal*, for three months, that the said Quentina Scott make her personal appearance at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer, plead or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Edward Lee Winslow, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1831.

E. L. WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

February 7, 1832.